

HEADQUARTERS NEWS LETTER

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
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THE CHURCH VOTE DISFRANCHISED

HEADQUARTERS NEWS LETTER

A printed attempt to maintain intimate contact between the National American Woman Suffrage Association and its thousands of members throughout the country.

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MURDER AND THE VOTE

On November 7th, some millions of men in the eastern half of the United States will go to the polls to decide who shall be President of the United States and Governor of the several states. These high officers are supposedly chosen to "promote the general welfare and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

A man from Mars would naturally suppose that all those best equipped by education, character and training to know what liberty means and what the general welfare of the public ought to be, would be qualified to have a ballot's share in that decision. For the benefit of posterity, which one day will look backward over American history and wonder at its curious lapses of logic, let it be recorded that in the year 1916, the Christian Church, with a membership of millions of men and women, who, each according to his enlightenment, is striving to make a better world, will in 36 states on November 7th, be practically disfranchised, since a majority of its membership is declared by the Constitutions of those states to be unworthy of a vote.

Meanwhile two appalling facts should make every American citizen think and think hard. In New York a Sicilian has been arrested upon the charge of murdering a fellow Italian. In his testimony before the Court he declared that he had been led to believe that one, Rofrano, was a king in New

York, for he had said that "if the Governor, the Mayor, the Police Commissioner, the Judges and the District Attorney should fail to do his bidding, he would turn them all out of office and set them to shining shoes." He claims that this "boss" had bid him perform the murder and that he had promised to protect him from all punishment should his crime be discovered.

This Sicilian murderer and the man who claims to control American affairs with the Italian vote, is one phase of the grave problem which both great political parties are attempting to solve in their campaign for Americanism. Yet these two men possess authority under our laws to have their say in the determination "of the blessing of liberty for our citizens and the promotion of the general welfare for our nation."

The papers allege that in St. Louis, one Oscar McDaniel, prosecuting attorney and candidate for re-election, is charged with the murder of his wife, under conditions of peculiar and barbaric cruelty on the night of July 14th, and yet this man is going about making speeches in the interest of his re-election and is reported to be smilingly greeting his friends with the hope that they will return him to what is perhaps the most significant and important office of a city, from the standpoint of "promotion of general welfare."

Is it any wonder that a country which forcibly condemns the majority of the Church, with its moral standards, its vision of higher and better things, to silence on Election Day; and yet boldly protects men of the murderers' type in their right to vote, is brought today face to face with a tremendous problem which is known as Americanism?

When Women ask the Federal Government for immediate relief from such discrimination, by means of an amendment to the National Constitution, they ask for an act of justice which no fair minded man should deny.

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SEEING THE LIGHT.

A momentous and dramatic turn in suffrage affairs has come in Great Britain as the direct result of the war. Not only is Mr. Asquith's and Lord Northcliffe's complete conversion announced, but the Minister of Munitions in reporting his department to the House of Commons said: "Indeed, it is not too much to say that our armies have been saved and victory assured largely by the women in the munitions factories." The Observer, Conservative, formerly bitterly anti-suffrage, now says:

"We were wrong. Women have borne their full share *** in all the departments of life *** Let the right to vote be given to every man and woman who has attained years of responsibility."

Jus Suffragii announces that following these remarkable events nearly the entire daily press, including many papers formerly opposed, have frankly espoused the suffrage cause. We congratulate the women of Great Britain, but ask ourselves wearily whether a war will be necessary here to destroy the narrow-minded prejudices which delay the enfranchisement of American women.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

Mrs. Mary E. S. Moon appeared before the the Circuit Court at Towson, Maryland, and asked to be registered as a voter in Maryland. The Clerk in charge of registration was somewhat nonplussed but found his senses sufficiently to ask why she thought she had a right to vote in Maryland. She replied that she had voted many times in her native state of Colorado, but that she had now gained a residence in Maryland, having lived there for six years. Again he looked doubtful, and she read to him Section 1 of Article 14 of the constitution, which says:

"No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the *privileges* or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, *liberty*, or property without due process of law; nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

The Clerk finally evaded further responsibility in the matter by informing her that it would be necessary to certify her intention of becoming a citizen of the state. After doing so and having lived a year in Maryland, she could then appear and properly apply for registration. In any event, she will receive next year an official notice that she is a citizen of Maryland. Whether or not the state of Maryland will then accept her as a voter remains to be seen.

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THE POSTER CONTEST.

A travelling exhibit of suffrage posters will be sent out from National headquarters beginning

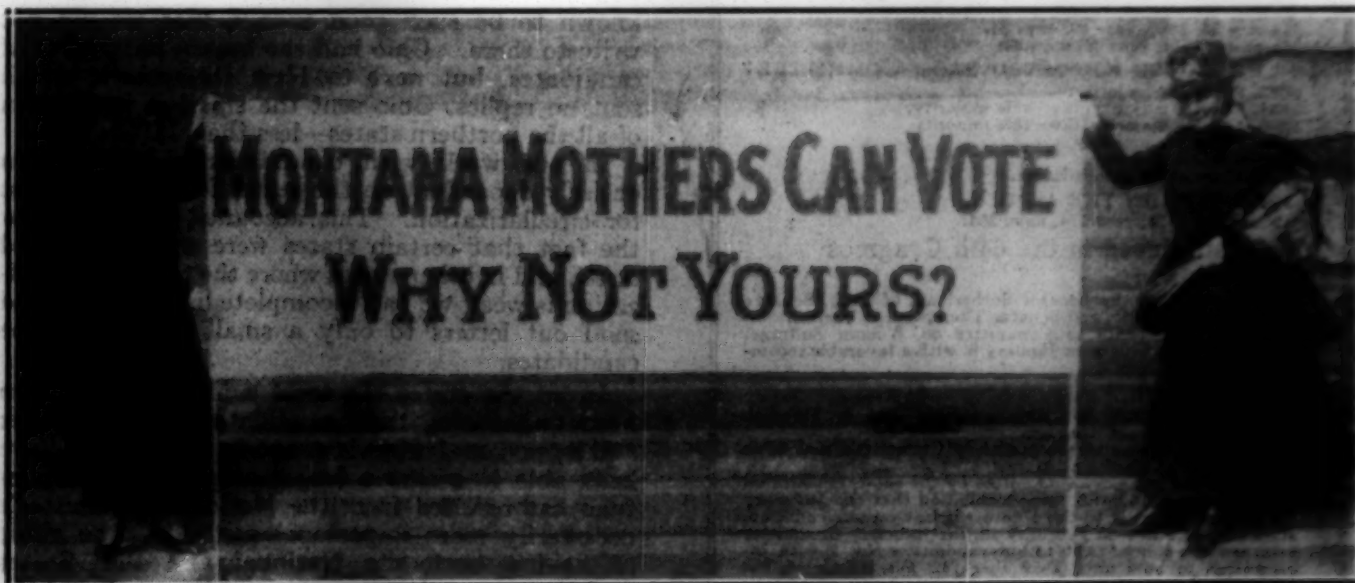
next January. These posters will be selected from those submitted to the poster contest now in progress, and will include all the best entries except the three prize winners. Any state president who wants this exhibit of posters for use in her state may apply to Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Chairman Art Publicity, 171 Madison Avenue, stating the length of time the exhibit will be wanted. The contest will close on January 1, and the prizes to be given are as follows: First prize, \$250; second prize, \$100; third prize, \$50; two honorable mentions, \$25 each; five honorable mentions, \$10 each.

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WHO NEXT?

The conversion to woman suffrage which is the most notable in many a year is that of Lord Northcliffe, leader of Conservative forces in Great Britain and owner of the London Times and Mail, as well as other English publications. His influence through the many columns he controlled was enormous. His opposition was by many considered of more importance than that of Premier Asquith. Editorially he says that the old argument against giving women the vote was that they were useless in war times, but they have shown that the war couldn't be carried on without them.

The Chicago Tribune, commenting on Lord Northcliffe's conversion, says that "war itself has exploded the war argument" against woman suffrage. The world moves. Who next?

A STUNT FOR THE FOOTBALL SEASON

Suffrage has been featured on the baseball field for several years, but it remained for South Dakota to introduce Votes for Women to a football crowd. At a recent game between the Universities of Montana and South Dakota, the above sign was displayed to the thousands of spectators in the

grandstand, while the suffragists gave suffrage buttons away. And as if to clinch the argument that a suffrage state is superior in every way to a non-suffrage state, Montana beat South Dakota 11 to 0.

**PROGRESS OF THE
SUSAN B. ANTHONY AMENDMENT
KNOWN IN THE**

**64TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1.**

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the
United States Conferring upon Women the
Right of Suffrage.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

History of Amendment.

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878 by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE,

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 64th Congress

IN THE SENATE,

December 7, 1915, by Senator Sutherland, of Utah, Senator Thomas, of Colorado, and Senator Thompson, of Kansas.
Referred in the Senate to Committee on Woman Suffrage.
Reported in the Senate on January 8, with a favorable recommendation.

IN THE HOUSE,

December 6, 1915, by Representative Raker, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden.
Referred in the House to the Judiciary Committee, and by it to its sub-committee No. 1.

Reported to the Judiciary Committee by the sub-committee on February 15, 1916, with recommendation that the Judiciary Committee report it to the House without recommendation. By a vote of 9 to 7 on February 15, the Judiciary Committee returned the amendment to sub-committee No. 1 with instructions to hold until December 14. On March 14, the Judiciary Committee by unanimous consent agreed to take final Committee action on the amendment on March 28. On March 28, the Judiciary Committee by a vote of 10 to 9 postponed indefinitely all Constitutional amendments.

Status:

IN THE SENATE,
On the calendar awaiting action.
IN THE HOUSE,
In the Judiciary Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORT

Since Congress adjourned on September 8 the entire attention of the National Congressional Committee has been directed to candidates for the 65th Congress. In the latter part of August we sent out to each candidate a letter urging him to declare his position on suffrage and enclosing three questions for him to answer. The questions were:

1. Are you in favor of woman suffrage?
2. If elected will you vote in Congress to submit to the states a Federal amendment to enfranchise the women of this country?
3. If appointed on a committee in whose jurisdiction such an amendment should fall, will you do all in your power to expedite the passage of such a measure?

On the evening before the first Federal amendment day, October 7, we gave out to the press all the replies we had up to that time received. The total number of replies was 359. As the total number of letters sent out was 1,100, nearly one-third of the candidates replied to our questions. The almost total absence of response from the southern states makes the proportion of replies from the northern states very good indeed.

In Pennsylvania 38% of the candidates replied; in New York 36% Maine and Wisconsin had each 38%. The largest proportion of answers came from a suffrage state: Kansas candidates sent replies to 54% of the letters received. In Illinois, though these were offices for which women could not vote, the percentage of answers was 40. The only other suffrage state to which we sent letters was Utah, to four of whose candidates we wrote. Of these four, two replied. The men standing for re-election were known to be such good friends that we did not write to them. Ohio had the fourth largest list of candidates, but next to New Hampshire, which sent no replies, Ohio sent the smallest proportion of all the northern states—less than 11%.

In our work with candidates we have been entirely dependent on the states for lists of names for circularization. This accounts, of course, for the fact that certain states were not circularized at all, and in other states where the suffrage organization is weak we had incomplete lists and so could send out letters to only a small number of the candidates.

In all the states the local suffragists have also been questioning their candidates, both by letter and by personal interview, and in many states have been able to secure a larger proportion of replies than has resulted from the National Committee's necessarily more impersonal method. The value of having both the National and the States put these questions to the candidates has been proved by the fact that in a number of cases men who have been unwilling for some reason to reply favorably to the local people have sent affirmative replies to our letters. The psychology of the men in this respect seems to differ in different cases, for in some states the men have been more willing

to make statements to the women in their own constituencies.

A few men have declined to answer our questions, giving as their reason that to answer such questions would be a violation of the corrupt practices act. To such men we have written at length, calling their attention to the fact that we are not asking them to pledge themselves—we are merely asking for information—and reminding them that in any case their party platforms use the words "pledge" and "promise" and if such statements are a violation of the corrupt practices act then the platforms of their parties are also violations of this act. In the case of Republican candidates we also remind them that the head of their national ticket has had no hesitancy in expressing himself in answer to the same questions when put to him. The fact that a former justice of the Supreme Court does not consider such statements a violation of the law should, we feel, relieve their anxiety on that score.

On September 15 we made a second circularization of all congressional candidates. This time we sent each of them a copy of Senator Sutherland's speech of July 20, 1916, on the Federal amendment. This is a masterly defense of the federal method of obtaining suffrage, and particularly appropriate for use in this way.

Immediately after the first Federal amendment day we wrote a second circular letter to all the men who did not reply to our first letter and again enclosed a blank with the three questions.

The large number of replies that came to our first letter and the encouraging response to the second seem to point to an increase in suffrage sentiment in the 65th Congress. The very fact that so many candidates have taken the trouble to answer and that such an overwhelming proportion of the replies are in the affirmative shows that suffrage is indeed one of the most vital issues of this year's campaign.

Of the 359 replies received, 308 were favorable to the Federal amendment; 25 were unfavorable; and 26 were non-committal. The replies from the states from which as many as ten candidates have responded, are as follows:

	Yes	No	Non-committal
Illinois.....	57	1	6
Indiana.....	8	1	1
Kansas.....	14		
Massachusetts.....	8	5	
Michigan.....	11	1	2
Minnesota.....	11		1
Missouri.....	10		1
New York.....	65	1	7
Ohio.....	8	1	2
Pennsylvania.....	60	3	2
Wisconsin.....	19	2	1

Since the last issue of the News Letter Senator Clarke of Arkansas has died. This makes 35 senators to be elected this fall. Senator Clarke was an anti-suffragist strongly opposed to the Federal amendment. In the last congress, when the measure was voted upon, he did not vote.

A change has been noted in some of the present members of Congress who are standing for re-election. In a number of cases their replies to our

circular letter have been much more favorable than was their attitude when we interviewed them personally during the first session of the present Congress. This is doubtless the effect of the action of the two dominant political parties, and is another indication of increased suffrage sentiment in the next Congress.

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WHITE PLAINS SET THE PACE

Although many reports of successful demonstrations on October 7th have come to hand, that one which was given in White Plains, New York, deserved the credit for being the largest, most enthusiastic, and most triumphant of them all. Federal Amendment Day in White Plains attracted the attention of thousands of people, crowded the streets with interested spectators, commanded headlines in the local newspapers, and in fact, took complete possession of the whole town during the hours of the demonstration.

The suffragists of White Plains set out to give the ideal suffrage demonstration on October 7th. They undertook to stage a big picturesque, forceful appeal for the Federal Suffrage Amendment. To these ends, they had a parade, a rally, a band concert, speeches and reports, and by the end of the day everybody in White Plains knew what the Federal Amendment meant, why the suffragists wanted it, how it stood with the local politicians,—and everybody was talking about it. Federal Amendment Day in White Plains went on record as the biggest suffrage demonstration that Westchester County had ever known.

The parade was an affair of some seventy-five decorated automobiles, headed by motorcycle policemen, four women marshals on horseback and a band. It proceeded down the main street of White Plains, and was witnessed by fifteen thousand people, most of the town's population. The automobiles were decorated profusely with bunting, placards, banners and slogans, so that every car presented not only a beautiful appearance but also carried a suffrage message to the cheering throngs in the streets. In the two first automobiles rode prominent suffragists in the organization, with State Senator Slater, Mayor Thompson of White Plains, and two Councilmen of the town.

The rally was held from the steps of the Court Street School, which was gay with suffrage banners and American flags. Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins, Chairman of the district, presided. Grouped about her were the club presidents, and the election district captains, picturesque in specially designed hats of yellow and blue. Speeches were made by Mrs. Watkins, Senator Slater, of Port Chester, and Councilmen F. C. McLaughlin and Joseph Allen to a crowd that was limited only by the capacity of the school yard. Letters were read from prominent men of the county who had sent their congratulations and their endorsement of suffrage. Only one candidate for election in November was reported as evasive on the subject. Mrs. Catt's Protest was read, and after a band concert, White Plains' very successful Federal Amendment Day came to a close.

ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

HOW TO CANVASS AND WHY!

PREPARATION.

In organizing to win, canvassing is a vital factor. It is the best recruiting means for the suffrage army. Everywhere are women believing in suffrage who can be enlisted for some actual service, large or small, if the needs of the big peaceful army are put up to them. Lacking the initiative to put themselves forward they mean "sometime" to join a suffrage club, "sometime" to begin to help.

If you have no enrolled suffragists in the district begin the work by calling upon the women, choosing the morning if possible as more women will be found home at that time.

After enrolling some volunteer helpers divide the district, giving a definite number of names to each worker, remembering that this is one piece of suffrage work that can be shared. Obviously it is better to have ten women canvass 350 names in an election district than to have one woman do it. Ten women are getting, in this way, a training and an education which they could get in no other way not only in suffrage argument but in a broader view point which comes from listening to a free expression of diverging opinions. It is of special value that the canvassing be done by women living in the district; neighbors will talk freely with a woman they know where the outside canvasser might never learn the objection in their minds. There is also a strong psychological effect in impressing men and women with the fact that persons who they know are suffragists, are sufficiently interested to gather recruits into their army.

EQUIPMENT.

The most successful canvasser is of course the woman who knows her subject and studies the best means of presenting it. Become familiar with the "History, Arguments and Results of Woman Suffrage" and take this book with you, if need be, for reference. Read the Woman's Journal and the News Letter so that you are thoroughly informed as to the latest news. The visit should be short; be sure to leave the literature which will appeal to the men and women who are to read it. Take the enrollment card (form suggested in April News Letter) also cards for membership in your local organization and urge the women to sign, asking them to get signatures from their friends. Above all, *do not* antagonize. Take with you the "Not at Home" circular which the National is publishing at 50 cents a thousand.

NOT AT HOME YOU WERE OUT TODAY!

Some say "WOMAN'S PLACE IS IN THE HOME."

We say:

YOU MIGHT HAVE BEEN AT YOUR CHILDREN'S
SCHOOL.

(POLITICS controls the Schools)

YOU MIGHT HAVE BEEN BUYING YOUR DINNER.
(POLITICS controls Pure Food Laws and Market conditions)

YOU MIGHT HAVE BEEN BUYING READY MADE
CLOTHES.

(POLITICS controls the conditions under which they are made)

YOU MIGHT HAVE BEEN SEEKING A POSITION
BY WHICH YOU CAN SUPPORT YOUR
FATHERLESS CHILDREN.

(POLITICS controls the hours and conditions of Woman's Labor)

What CONTROLS POLITICS? THE BALLOT

NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
171 Madison Avenue New York City

If you find no one at home, write your name across the top and leave this. You will find when you make a second call that the circular has established a point of contact and made a cleavage for future advances.

TIME.

Canvassing need not be made an unpleasant duty; in many cities canvassing parties have been made a delightful social feature. The guests meet for a simple supper and then visit the neighborhood, reporting their success later, or they canvass during the early evening and meet for supper and reports later.

The best time for canvassing men and women together is in the early evening. The woman without home duties between six and eight o'clock will find that a harvest time. Men are home in a relaxed mood, the family is together and the canvasser will reach more persons and in a better manner than at any other time of day. Especially is this true in the summer time. Going down the streets in the early dusk, the canvasser will find her quarry at ease on their verandas. Where the women might turn away the man is often led to continue the conversation; and where the husband has previously opposed the wife's convictions she

is glad to help the canvasser in a discussion which may bring light to him. The canvasser is usually welcomed to a chair and an informal chat on suffrage with the signatures of both the result.

SYSTEM.

System is a most important requisite. One of the first necessities is a list of registered voters which can be obtained from the election bureau in the city and from the election clerk in the town. As the men on this list declare for suffrage the names should be checked off and visits repeated at intervals to see if the voter may not have changed his mind. This list is not only of value for reference during the canvassing but should be kept carefully and used on election day to check off the voters.

An adequate filing system should be installed in the headquarters, if you have one, if not, in the home of the precinct captain. The card system should be used the cards being marked with the number of the assembly district, the ward and election district; the names of men and women should be separated and arranged alphabetically, with home address and date of interview. It is well to use cards of different colors to record the attitude on woman suffrage of every man and woman in the district whether favorable, indifferent or opposed.

UNITY.

Canvassing emphasizes united action. The team work counts. Suffrage will be hastened by the united effort of many women which will supersede the driving efforts of the few.

To be most effective, canvassing must be pursued in this united way. The assembly district captain should see that her ward or precincts or town leaders are pushing the canvass and each of those leaders in turn will encourage the workers in the voting district. Competition may be started among individuals or teams and surprisingly soon the captains will find their districts canvassed. If the worker be pleasant and tactful new bonds of friendliness will be established with her neighbors. The intangible threads which draw the army together will be the unbreakable bonds which carry it on to victory.

WHY?

1. Because canvassing is the best way to get suffrage workers.
2. Because it will successfully answer the politicians' equivocal excuse for non-belief—"when I am convinced that a majority of the women want the vote, etc."
3. Because in no other way can men and women be so thoroughly educated to a belief in woman suffrage and aroused into activity.
4. Because canvassing turns up the opponents of woman suffrage and shows the strength or weakness of a district.
5. Because it is the political method of determining sentiment.

THE FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN

Every state which accepted its assignment toward the Million Dollar Fund for Suffrage took a long advance step in the march toward political liberty for women. A new inspiration comes with a large plan and a definite end to reach, and already lively financial campaigns are starting in various states to make good their pledges to raise a thousand, five or ten or twenty-five or a hundred thousand dollars or more toward the Million Dollar Fund for Suffrage.

The women who had the courage to pledge their state to raise a big slice of the fund will not be discouraged by the size of the task but will make the financial campaign a great success, and a stimulating activity to stir up suffrage enthusiasm and arouse and educate suffrage workers.

To begin the financial campaign at once is the part of wisdom and the first counsel I shall offer. No time should be lost in calling together the Executive Board of the state and discussing ways and means fully; of adopting a plan dividing the work of raising money equitably among the counties, and impressing each sub-division with its absolute responsibility for the share of the fund it agrees to raise. My next counsel is to select as financial leaders in the counties and other sub-divisions women who have some experience in money raising, much enthusiasm and the time and energy to capably work out the plans adopted by the Executive Board for the state.

A third counsel is that the State Board adopt a simple and accurate system of accounting for each county and sub-division so that all moneys for which credit is asked from state or county treasurers may be systematically reported on blanks especially prepared for the purpose. In such a system of accounting treasurers' reports should be sworn to before a notary public before forwarding to the State Treasurer, in order to insure accuracy and escape criticism of padding with reports of money already expended by the county for which the State Treasurer is asked to accept vouchers.

The first and best method of raising money and the one which every State Association should recommend to its sub-division officers, is to ask personally or by letter for cash contributions or pledges to suffrage work from all friends or near friends of suffrage. Not one in ten of actual suffragists are systematically asked for contributions to the cause. New converts are enlisted by thousands annually and scarcely one in a thousand of them are invited to give to the necessary fund for extending the work. The enrollment lists are ready material upon which each county or smaller sub-division may start its financial campaign successfully.

Men are doing comparatively little to help on the enfranchisement of women by money contributions. Do not pass them by.

Money-raising at all suffrage meetings, large and small, is the next wisest method. Not only a

collection, but the passing of attractive pledge cards should never be omitted, upon which single donations or monthly pledges may be registered.

A postal campaign asking dollar contributions, and a coin card asking smaller sums are successful lines of money-raising and may often be undertaken under the supervision of the local or county treasurer by competent women who cannot undertake more arduous or more public methods.

Several special plans for successful money-raising are under consideration by the National Executive Board, and advice concerning them will gladly be given by the Treasurer. The Treasurer also begs that states having any tested methods likely to be of value in the money-raising campaign for the Million Dollar Fund will communicate them to her for the benefit of all.

Questions concerning finance are continually being asked and will be answered in the Headquarters News Letter under the heading of Finance.

EMMA WINNER ROGERS.

FINANCE.

Contributions Received from September 1st to 30th.

WASHINGTON PLEDGES			
Equal Suffrage League,		Mrs. Henry Villard....	\$ 200 00
New York City.....	\$ 50 00	Mrs. Pierce Jay.....	20 00
Mary Garrett Hay.....	10 00	Susan P. Ryerson.....	25 00
Men's League, Miami,			\$2,155 00
Florida.....	10 00	DUES	
Dr. Alice Norton.....	10 00	Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association....	10 00
Ladson Hall.....	5 00	Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, Inc.	50 00
Katherine Reed Balentine	25 00	Just Government League of Maryland.....	10 00
Women's Political Union, New Jersey.....	500 00	North Carolina Equal Suffrage Association..	30 00
Mrs. Alfredo Taylor....	32 00		\$100 00
Mina Van Winkle.....	50 00	CAMPAIGNS	
Mary Carson.....	5 00	Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association...\$	220 50
Just Government League of Maryland.....	75 00	Georgia Woman Suffrage Association.....	25 00
Mrs. F. J. Tone.....	25 00	Mrs. R. G. Shaw.....	1,500 00
Mrs. J. Howard Brown..	5 00		\$1,745 50
Mrs. L. H. Backeland..	25 00	GENERAL DONATIONS	
Mrs. John M. Shrigley..	100 00	Mr. Abby Bartlett....	\$ 100 00
Clara A. Shrigley.....	100 00	Annie E. K. Bidwell....	25 00
Mrs. Susan Fitzgerald..	10 00	Mrs. Wallis Craig Smith	25 00
Boston Equal Suffrage Association.....	100 00	Alice H. Ware.....	5 00
	\$1,137 00	Mrs. Otis Skinner.....	5 00
		Mrs. R. M. Loeser.....	5 00
		Edith L. Stebbins.....	20 00
		Annie L. Bright.....	10 00
		Mrs. F. H. Shelton.....	5 00
		Mrs. Jean C. Green.....	25 00
		Esther Fiske Hammond..	10 00
		Mrs. Kate B. Lowry.....	12 50
		Mrs. Ida R. Macpherson	50 00
		Sarah P. Sellers.....	10 00
		Edith G. Hodge.....	25 00
		Mrs. William H. Baldwin	10 00
		Mrs. C. S. Stebbins....	50 00
		Isabel Howland.....	5 00
		H. Frances White.....	5 00
		Ann Glover Price.....	10 00
		Mrs. C. T. Kountze.....	5 00
		C. P. Chapin.....	2 00
		Mrs. Mary Gale Hibbard	10 00
		Rachel Siegel.....	10 00
		Kate Gleason.....	100 00
		Gertrude Watson.....	100 00
		Ida Craft.....	50 00
		Mrs. Alfred Winsor.....	15 00
		Mary Ware Allen.....	10 00
		Jeanette Keim.....	5 00
		Mrs. Geo. B. Morley.....	15 00
		Adelheid C. Bedal.....	5 00
		Susan H. Avery Bequest	1,475 00
		Collections-Atlantic City	878 94
			\$3,113 44
			\$8,326 94

NASHVILLE PLEDGES	
Woman Suffrage Party, Louisiana.....	\$ 25 00
A. B. Singletary.....	51 00
	\$76 00

ATLANTIC CITY PLEDGES	
Mrs. Mary Gannett.....	\$ 50 00
Ex. Gov. Stubbs.....	25 00
Friends Equal Rights Association.....	10 00
Mrs. P. Francena Maine	5 00
Ladies Modern Macabees.....	100 00
Mary Loines.....	25 00
Equal Franchise League, Wilton, Conn.....	5 00
Mrs. William G. Willcox	100 00
Mrs. William Jennings Bryan.....	25 00
Women's Franchise League, Anderson, Ind.	35 00
Maud W. Adams.....	100 00
Sarah D. Kinsey.....	25 00
Mrs. Wilton Hume.....	5 00
Mr. Ernest Poole.....	100 00
Mrs. William Ingersoll..	100 00
The Misses Lewi.....	25 00
Mrs. Ben Hooper.....	100 00
Mrs. John J. White.....	500 00
Mrs. Glendower Evans..	60 00
Miss Emily Hooper.....	200 00
Mrs. Latimer Baker.....	25 00
Mrs. Frances M. Casement.....	20 00
Grace Raymond Hebard	10 00
Heloise Meyer.....	200 00
Mrs. Hollis H. Shaw.....	50 00
Nettie Lovisa White....	10 00

FORMER SPEAKER'S DAUGHTER WILL LEAD MAINE SUFFRAGISTS

Mrs. Kitty Reed Ballantine, daughter of the famous "Tom" Reed, former Speaker of the House, has been elected president of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association. Blessed with the heritage of the born parliamentarian, Mrs. Ballantine promises to make a most excellent executive for the Maine suffragists. They are to be congratulated.

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NATIONAL BOARD TO MEET NOV. 7TH.

The National Board will meet on November 7th and 8th to discuss and settle several important matters referred to it at the Atlantic City Convention.

—:O:—

Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith, Recording Secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has sustained a great loss in the death of her husband, Colonel Thomas J. Smith, who died on the night of October 10th. The National Board extends its sincere sympathy to Mrs. Smith.

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WHAT WILL SENATORS LODGE AND STONE SAY?

For the first time in the history of this country women candidates are running for Congress on the tickets of both of the big parties. Moreover, unless the press in both Montana and California are unduly optimistic, there will be a Republican woman member sitting next to a Democratic woman member when the next session of Congress opens. For the chances of both Miss Jeannette Rankin, Republican candidate for congressional honors from Montana, and those of Dr. Josephine M. Fernald, Democratic nominee from California, are reported to be more than excellent.

Miss Rankin, who, it will be remembered, led the women of Montana to victory in their campaign for the vote in 1914, secured her nomination at the Montana primaries last month, leading her five rivals for the honor by a majority of approximately 8,000 votes. Both the men and women of Montana are giving her splendid support, and according to advices received at Republican headquarters, her victory is practically assured.

Equally encouraging reports come from Democratic headquarters concerning Dr. Fernald's campaign.

Telegrams bearing the good wishes of the National American Woman Suffrage Association have been sent to Miss Rankin and Dr. Fernald by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. The National would like to see both parties have a woman representative in Congress next year.

DATA DEPARTMENT.—MARY SUMNER BOYD.

MALE SUFFRAGE IN THE UNITED STATES—(concluded).

In Pennsylvania the Legislative Reference Bureau believes a contest barely possible under a law of May, 1909, covering allegations or evidence of fraud or mistake in election returns where the court examines and corrects returns. But this law seems to be intended to be very limited in its application, as it ends with the words:

"This inquiry can be directed only to palpable mistake or fraud and should not be deemed a judicial adjudication to conclude any contest now or hereafter to be provided for by law."

Tennessee may be a campaign state soon and a recent episode shows how much of a chance of correction of returns a woman suffrage referendum would have. The Recording Secretary of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association writes:

"There was some talk a few weeks ago of a contest upon the recent vote on the Constitutional Convention election, but, upon examination of the act providing for said election, I find no provision for such a contest and do not know how one could have been started. Later, announcement was made that there would be no contest. The real reasons are, of course, matters of conjecture. It may have been because of some doubt in the minds of those interested as to the possibility of maintaining such an action."

New York and Iowa have voted recently on Woman Suffrage and New York expects to vote again next year. Their experience of the actual working of vague provisions of law or none on this subject is as instructive as that of Tennessee.

Name of State	Education	Property Tax or Poll Tax	Alternatives†	Miscellaneous‡
Va..... (cont.)	writing, giving history for two years previous and previous vote.	B.* Since 1904. Payment all taxes assessed for last three years.	A son or grandson of such (C.)	
Wash....	Read and speak Eng. language.			
W. Va..				Registration requirement forbidden.
Wis....				Vote by mail
Wy.....	Read Wyoming Constitution.			Vote by mail

†These apply only to a few Southern States; the combinations that can be chosen are indicated by *

‡Only unusually short or unusually long residence requirements are given in this column. Other states require 1 year.

Charges of fraud were brought after the Iowa election last June. The Election Law makes no reference to amendment contests and the Secretary of State writes that the question is still undecided.

"The question has not yet been settled as to whether the constitution and statutes permit of a recount."

That is, the negative side has not decided the question, but the time for a recount is long past, so that indecision has amounted to refusal.

In New York charges of fraud to the extent of many hundred votes followed the election on the holding of Constitutional Convention. The following incidental reference

to a recount is all the light on the law in the case the New York Election Law gave:

"Boxes or packages of ballots may be opened and the contents examined upon the order of any competent jurisdiction."

"If the count shall determine that such ballots were improperly canvassed it shall order the error to be corrected."

The Secretary of State states that this provision does not apply to amendment elections, but whether or not this particular case was decided on the basis laid down by him still remains a mystery. One lawyer politician states positively that the fraudulent votes in the 12th Precinct of New York City were thrown out; another states as positively that they were not. The State Attorney General and the District Attorney's office in New York City profess to have no information to give.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN AN OFF YEAR.

Nineteen hundred sixteen has been an off legislative year. Only 16 legislatures have had sessions and some of these have sat for only a week, two weeks or a month. Eleven have been of long enough duration to get through a reasonable amount of legislation, and suffragists in these states have made the most of their opportunities. They have pushed both for suffrage legislation and for other legislation in the interests of women. The record of their defeats is as important as their successes.

Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia and Oklahoma—nine out of the eleven states—together with the District of Columbia, have had suffrage bills introduced. The fate of these bills have been as follows:

Georgia—Amendment—House: Nays 91, yeas 21. Senate hearing set "for August 17"—the day after statutory adjournment of the Legislature.

Kentucky—Amendment—House: Yeas 46, nays 45 (lacked 2/3 vote),* Senate yeas 26, nays 8.

Louisiana—Amendment—House: Yeas 60, nays 49 (lacked 2/3 vote.)

*Several votes were taken of which this is the last.

Maryland—Amendment—House: Yeas 36, nays 64; Senate: yeas 17, nays 7.

New Jersey—Presidential Suffrage Bill. Senate referred to Committee on Judiciary and unfavorably reported.

New York—Amendment—House: Yeas 109, nays 30; Senate yeas 33, nays 10.

Presidential and Municipal Suffrage: House referred to Committee on Judiciary: Senate referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Oklahoma—Amendment—Senate adverse report: House, ayes 62, nays 15.

Rhode Island—Presidential Suffrage, died in committee.

South Carolina—Amendment—House: Yeas 51, nays 61.

Virginia—Amendment—House: Yeas 40, nays 51.

To these may be added the bill (Poindexter Bill) introduced into Congress to restore the franchise to citizens of the District of Columbia, which includes women in its terms. This bill was reported favorably by the District Committee.

This record shows that almost all those states whose legislatures were sitting have introduced suffrage bills this year. Seven of these and the

District of Columbia Bill were for full voting rights; two, Rhode Island and New Jersey, were for Presidential Suffrage, and New York had this form of bill as well as the Amendment before the legislature. In New York alone did any of these bills pass, so New York promises, if a 1917 legislature is equally favorable, to be again in campaign in 1917.

In Kentucky, Maryland and Oklahoma the suffrage bill passed the Senate and in Louisiana only the constitutional two-thirds rule prevented passage in the House.

In Massachusetts a liquor license suffrage bill, one of a score that have been pushed from year to year in many states, was introduced by local temperance people. It was not pushed by the suffragists and did not get beyond a reading.

The victory in the New York Legislature is no more helpful morally to suffragists than, in its way, is the insult put upon the suffragists by the Legislature of Georgia. The contempt of the old days of the suffrage movement has survived in the South alone. It is expressed in the "setter pups" of Rep. Dupré in Louisiana. In Georgia it should make August 17th immortal—the Woman Suffrage Day of the South. The "joke" that set the hearing the day after the adjournment of the legislature was heralded in the headlines of the *Atlanta Georgian*—"Postmortem Hearing granted suffragists—Aug. 17th."

There is no group of adults, even the Negro, a voter, or the helpless immigrant, a possible voter, of whose interests and demands the legislators of any state would have dared to make an insolent joke.

Legislatures were not sitting this year in the three campaign states, but their suffrage legislative activities have been the most concentrated of all the states.

MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGNS.

The story of legislative activities specifically for woman suffrage is not limited to the states whose legislatures have been sitting this year, for no year has had so many campaigns for municipal suffrage by city charter. In East Cleveland, (a) Ohio, and Delray, Florida, the right was gained, but the campaigns in the Florida cities of Pensacola, Lakeland and Cocoa, in Huntsville, Ala. and in Waycross and Atlanta, Ga. failed. (b)

Following the traditions of woman suffrage the suffrage organizations have had introduced or vigorously pushed many bills of interest to women. All told there have been a dozen of these bills and most of them, in some cases after many years preliminary work, have passed. No suffrage state legislatures have been sitting, so it is impossible this year to compare the legislative harvest of indirect with that of direct influence.

Georgia has in 1916, after 17 years work by the Equal Suffrage Association, passed an act giving women the right to practice law. The opposition died hard, legislators declaring—with a

(a) The right to vote on appropriations in Des Moines (Iowa) was this year declared constitutional by the courts.

(b) The following cities in the U. S. now have some degree of municipal suffrage by charter: Des Moines (Iowa), Milford and Newark (Del.), Stillpond and Annapolis (Md.), Wrightsville (N. C.), E. Cleveland (Ohio), Fellsmere, Miami and Delray (Fla.)

courtesy which matches "the seventeenth of August"—that they wanted no "she male lawyers"; but to-day the episode of Mrs. M. A. Hale, who two months ago was refused admission to the Georgia bar after completing her course in a Georgia Law School, cannot be repeated. Only Virginia and Arkansas now retain this discrimination against women.

The Georgia Legislature also this year removed that state from the list of those having no compulsory school law. The law passed was not a very good one but it was a step in the right direction. The legislature also yielded to the suffragists' pressure and appropriated money for a state training school for girls. This is, all told, a good legislative record for a state which is signally backward in social legislation.

A former legislature in Kentucky founded a state commission designed to lessen illiteracy among adults. This year suffragists have been instrumental in making the Illiteracy Commission something more than a name by securing an appropriation of \$5,000 a year for two years and providing for a state census of illiterates.

LOUISIANA WAKES UP.

Largely to the credit of Louisiana suffragists stand three new laws, providing respectively for the submission of a constitutional amendment allowing women to serve on state education, charity and other boards, granting a married woman the same rights as an unmarried woman over her own separate property and allowing a wife to testify against her husband.

The Maryland Legislature passed a bill which originated with the Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore, and which does away with courtesy and dower and gives the wife the same inheritance rights as the husband; and Virginia, until this year one of the states where the father could will away his child, has given the mother some degree of equal guardianship. Virginia has also raised the age of consent to 15, though this is still by at least three years too low an age limit.

Mississippi and South Carolina have a tale of disappointment to tell—suffragists' bills to give women the right to sit on charity boards in South Carolina and on charity and school boards in Mississippi having failed to pass. Mississippi suffragists were also unsuccessful in getting their equal guardianship law through the Legislature, while in South Carolina a bill to allow women to serve as notaries public was defeated.

—O:—

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

171 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

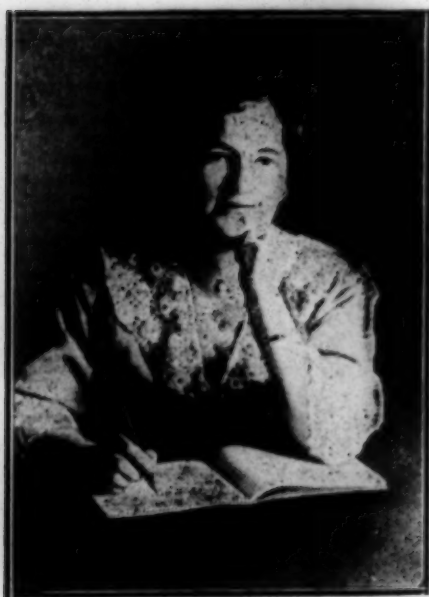
Please find enclosed 25 cents in stamps to cover the cost of one year's subscription to the Headquarters News Letter to be published once a month.

Name

Address

THE MESSAGE FROM CANADA

Mrs. Nellie L. McClung, of Alberta, Canada, the best known woman in Canada and one of the most prominent suffragists in the entire movement, is making an American tour for suffrage under the



auspices of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Beginning October 22 at Parkersburg, West Virginia, Mrs. McClung will speak in fourteen states throughout the South, East, Southwest and Middle West as the guest of state suffrage organizations, her

schedule including political mass meetings, open forums, suffrage conventions, and women's club federation meetings.

After devoting three days to the West Virginia campaign, Mrs. McClung will cover Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Wellesley (Mass.), Lowell (Mass.), New York, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Racine and Superior (Wis.), Elkhart and Muncie (Ind.), Louisville, Nashville, Birmingham, New Orleans, Galveston, Houston, San Antonio, Austin, Waco, Dallas, Kansas City, winding up the tour in Minnesota. At Philadelphia she will address the state Federation of Women's Clubs, and at Louisville she is on the program for the annual convention of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association. On her second visit to New York City, the National Association will give a luncheon in Mrs. McClung's honor at the McAlpin Hotel.

Mrs. McClung is known among the politicians of Canada as a brilliant, forceful power in the suffrage ranks, whose logic, wit and human appeal are alike unanswerable. She has been indefatigable in her organization of suffragists, in her appeals to public sentiment, and in her constant pressure upon legislatures, and as a result she has impressed suffrage indelibly into Canadian politics. Within the last year four Canadian provincial legislatures have granted equal suffrage to women, and to Mrs. McClung goes a large share of the credit for these victories in Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia.

Nor does she stop when the vote is won. Im-

mediately after the suffrage bill had passed the Alberta legislature last April, Mrs. McClung called a meeting of the women of the province at her home in Edmonton, where they voted within a few hours of their enfranchisement to submit new laws to the government concerning equal parental rights, red light abatement, and proportional representation, thus answering the old question: "Now that you have the vote, what are you going to do with it?" in a perfectly effective manner.

Mrs. McClung began to work actively for suffrage four years ago, during the Conservative Party regime in Manitoba. This party was put out of power soon after that, and the Liberals were installed. Mrs. McClung and the Political Equality League straightway reminded the Liberals of their former promise to grant woman suffrage, and after a petition was signed by hundreds of women, equal suffrage was granted to women for the first time in the history of Canada.

Mrs. McClung is well known for her unfailing sense of humor and good nature, and has been quite as successful in converting the average passerby as she has been with the intellectuals and law makers. An anti once wrote by way of tribute to her:

"I do not care the least fraction of a farthing for a vote, and would consider the franchise a burden, but if Mrs. McClung would like votes, she should have a whole basket of them, tied with pink ribbon and accompanied with Killarney roses."

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SAN FRANCISCO.

When California had its first campaign in 1896, San Francisco defeated the amendment. The Chinamen were lined up against it and all the lower elements of society were organized to beat it. When the second campaign came, San Francisco was still unregenerate and refused to be convinced that woman suffrage was a practical thing. The other portion of the state, however, voted for the amendment by so large a majority that they overturned the adverse majority of San Francisco.

At the first election following the passage of the amendment, the women registered in very large numbers all over the state, but in San Francisco the registration was comparatively small. The opponents of woman suffrage heralded all over the country that the women of California would not vote. They quoted only the registration figures of San Francisco but said nothing about the remainder of the state.

It is obvious that when the men of a city oppose woman suffrage the women of that city are in something like the same number doubtful of its wisdom, and so the registration of women in San Francisco has lagged behind other portions of the state. It